USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND/OR ADDITIONAL BMPS:

No alternative or additional BMPs will be used on this project.

DISCHARGES INTO OR WITHIN ONE LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF AND WITHIN THE SAME WATERSHED AS, ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT

The following is a summary of project outfalls within 1 mile and within the watershed of an identified impaired stream segment that has been listed for criteria violated, "Bio F"(impaired fish community) and/or "Bio M"(impaired macro invertebrate community), within Category 4a, 4b or 5, and the potential cause is either "NP"(nonpointsource) or "UR"(urban runoff).

Outfall ID and Location (Station and Offset)	Reach Name	Location of the Impaired Stream Segment as Indicated in the 305b/303d List	Criteria Violated (Bio F or Bio M)	Potential Cause (NP or UR)	Category (4a, 4b, or 5)	Numeric waste load allocation for sediment
A-1 Sta 215+74	North Fork Peachtree Creek	Headwaters to Peachtree Creek	Both Bio F Bio M	UR	4a, 5	25 - 40

STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers are not impacted by this project.

MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:

The total site size is 5.39 acres. Representative sampling may be utilized on this project. TheIndividual outfall drainage basins along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of four characteristics: the type of construction activity, the disturbed acreage, the average slope about the outfall, and the soil erosion index 0-10, 10 being the most erodible soil.The construction activity types are new road on fill, new road in cut, road widening, and maintenance/safty. The disturbed area are less than or equal to 1 acre, greater than 1 acre to less than 2 acres, and equal to or greater than 2 acres. The average outfall slope is mild if it is less than or equal to 0.03 and steep if it is greater than 0.03. The soil erosion index is low if it is less than or equal to 5 and high if it is greater than 5. After evaluation of these characteristics as presented in the project's drainage area map, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans, geotechnical soil survey, and ESPCP, the Department has determined that representative sampling is valid valid for the duration of the project. The table below shows the groups of similar outfall drainage basins. The increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the alternate outfall drainage basins when similar outfall drainage basins exist. Approved primary and alternate representative monitored feature are identified in the table below.

SAMPLING INFORMATION													OUTFALL CHARACTERISTICS				
Monitoring site	Primary or Alternate Site	Location (Sta. and Side)	Name of Receiving water	Applicable construction stage for monitoring	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area for the Receiving Water (mi^2)	Upstream Disturbed Area (acres)	Total Project Area (Acres)	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (Receiving Water Monitoring only)	Location Description	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	DISTURBED AREA (acres)	Average Outfall Slope (Rise/Run)	EROSION SOIL INDEX	Alternate Outfall Drainage Basins
1.	Primary	215+74.00,16.6' LT	NORTH FORK PEACHTREE CREEK	ALL	OUTFALL	0.0048	0.85	5.39	WARM	75	N/A	DRAINAGE STRUCTURE A-1	ROADWAY	0.85	1/4	PuE	N/A
2.	Alternate	200+00.00,15' LT	BURNT FORK REEK	ALL	OUTFALL	0.0032	0.39	5.39	WARM	75	N/A	EXISTING STRUCTURE	ROADWAY	0.39	1/8	Ud	N/A

The primary monitored features specified should be used as the initial sampling locations. An alternate monitored feature may be used if additional sampling is required or to replace a primary monitored feature that is no longer located within an active phase of construction.

MONITORING SAMPLING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Sample Type

All sampling shall be collected by " grab samples" and the analysis of these samples must be conducted in accordance with methodology and test procedures established by 40 CFR Part 136 (unless other test procedures have been approved); the guidance document titled "NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-B-92-001" and guidance documents that may be prepared by the EPD.

(1). Sample containers should be labeled prior to collecting the samples.

(2). Samples should be well mixed before transferring to a secondary container.

(3). Large mouth, well cleaned and rinsed glass or plastic jars should be used for collecting samples. The jars should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination.

(4). Manual, automatic or rising stage sampling may be utilized. Samples required by this permit should be analyzed immediately, but in no case later than 48 hours after collection. However, samples from automatic samplers must be collected no later than the next business day after their accumulation, unless flow through automated analysis is utilized. Dilution of samples is not required. Samples may be analyzed directly with a properly calibrated turbidimeter. Samples are not required to be cooled.

(5). Sampling and analysis of the receiving water(s) or outfalls beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported to EPD as specified in Part IV.E.

Sample Points

Samples taken for the purpose of compliance with this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity and representative of the water quality of the receiving water(s) and/or the storm water outfalls using the following minimum guidelines:

(a). The upstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken immediately upstream of the confluence of the first storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest upstream at the site) but downstream of any other storm water discharges not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several upstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the upstream turbidity value.

(b). The downstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken downstream of the confluence of the last storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest downstream at the site) but upstream of any other storm water discharge not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several downstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the downstream turbidity value.

(c). Ideally the samples should be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the receiving water(s) or the storm water outfall channel(s).

(d). Care should be taken to avoid stirring the bottom sediments in the receiving water(s) or in the outfall storm water channel.

(e). The sampling container should be held so that the opening faces upstream.

(f). The samples should be kept free from floating debris.

(g). Permittees do not have to sample sheetflow that flows onto undisturbed natural areas or areas stabilized by the project. For purposes of this section, stabilized shall mean, for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of rip rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles) have been used. Permanent vegetation shall consist of: planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the time of year and region; or a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target crop perennials appropriate for the region. For infrastructure construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction.

Sampling Frequency

(1). The primary permittee must sample in accordance with the Plan at least once for each rainfall event described below. For a qualifying event, samples must be taken within forty-five (45) minutes of:

(a) the accumulation of the minimum amount of rainfall for the qualifying event. If the storm water discharge to a monitored receiving water or from a monitored outfall has begun at or prior to the accumulation, or

(b) the beginning of any storm water discharge to a monitored receiving water or from a monitored outfall, if the discharge begins after the accumulation of the minimum amount of rainfall for the qualifying event.

(2). However, where manual and automatic sampling are impossible (as defined in this permit), or are beyond the permittee's control, the permittee shall take samples as soon as possible, but in no case more than twelve (12) hours after the beginning of the storm water discharge.
(3). Sampling by the permittee shall occur for the following events:

(a). For each area of the site that discharges to a receiving stream, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch and allows for monitoring during normal business hours• (Monday thru Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM and Saturday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, excluding all non-working Federal holidays, when construction activity is being conducted by the Primary permittee) that occurs after all clearing and grubbing operations have been completed in the drainage area of the location selected as the representative sampling location;

(b). In addition to (a) above, for each area of the site that discharges to a receiving stream, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch and allows for monitoring during normal business hours• that occurs either 90 days after the first sampling event or after all mass grading operations have been completed in the drainage area of the location selected as the representative sampling location, whichever comes first;
(c). At the time of sampling performed pursuant to (a) and (b) above, if BMPs are found to be properly designed, installed and maintained, no further action is required. If BMPs in any area of the site that discharges to a receiving stream are not properly designed, installed and maintained, corrective action shall be defined and implemented within two (2) business days, and turbidity samples shall be taken from discharges from that area of the site for each subsequent rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch during normal business hours• until the selected turbidity standard is attained, or until post-storm event inspections determine that BMPs are properly designed, installed and maintained; and

(d). Existing construction activities, i.e., those that are occurring on or before the effective date of this permit, that have met the sampling required by (a) above shall sample in accordance with (b). Those existing construction activities that have met the sampling required by (b) above shall not be required to conduct additional sampling other than as required by (c) above.

READY MIX CHUTE WASH DOWN

The washing of ready-mix concrete drums and dump truck bodies used in the delivery of Portland cement concrete is prohibited on this site.

In accordance with Standard Specification 107: Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the Public, only the discharge chute utilized in the delivery of Portland cement concrete may be rinsed free of fresh concrete remains. The Contractor shall excavate a pit outside of State water buffers, at least 25 feet from any storm drain and outside of the travelled way, including shoulders, for a wash-down pit. The pit shall be large enough to store all wash-down water without overtopping. Immediately after the wash-down operations are completed and after the wash-down water has soaked into the ground, the pit shall be filled in, and the ground above it shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas. Alternate wash-down plans must be approved by the Project Engineer.

Wash-down plans describe procedures that prevent wash-down water from entering streams and rivers. Never dispose of wash-down water down a storm drain. Establish a wash-down pit that includes the following: (1) a location away from any storm drain, stream, or river, (2) access to the vehicle being used for wash down, (3) sufficient volume for wash-down water, and (4) permission to use the area for wash down.

On sites where permission or access to excavate a wash-down pit is unavailable, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a sealable 55-gallon drum or other suitable container and then transport the container to a proper disposal site. For additional information, refer to the Georgia Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's "A Guide for Ready Mix Chute/Hopper Wash-down".

PREPARED BY: ANDRES RESTREPO, PE
Level II Certification #: 0000017138

POND
Architects-Engineers-Planners
3500 Parkway Lane
Suite 600 •
Norcross, Ga. 30092
Phone 678-336-7740
Fax 678-336-7744
Web www.pondco.com

REVISION DATES		

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE:
ESPC GENERAL NOTES
INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
LAVISTA ROD. AT OAK GROVE RD.
DRAWING No. 51- 02